

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 31, 1866.

"Let the Galled Jades Wince."

If there were not positive proofs of the correctness of the various charges contained against certain officials in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, their very great restlessness and uneasiness under them would warrant a reasonable conviction of their truth.

The guilty haste and unnecessary zeal with which Gen. Howard, the pious chief of this philanthropic Bureau, rushes to the defence of his subordinates are enough to ground a suspicion against him. At least it evinces that he was fully aware of the "irregularities" existing in his department. His coarse and unchristian denunciations of the people of the South, brutal rebukes of the innocent and monstrous slanders of discredited Radical letter-writers break with important age against the Gibraltar erected by Generals Steedman and Fullerton, and are rapidly involving him in the returning waves his fanatical fury has made. It would have been more consistent with the piety he professes, and in conformity with his position as a Federal officer of great rank and chief of one of the most powerful departments of the government, for him to have received with dignity and respect the very serious charges against his officials by two Generals as brave, intelligent and truthful as himself, and vindicated their innocence by demanding a speedy hearing before a proper tribunal.

Col. Whittlesy is condemned even before the publication of the report, by his awkward defence in attempting to forestall public opinion, and his removal and trial was a foregone conclusion. He may possibly not have been suborned to use his official position to screen his guilty partner from the murder of a negro, but the fact of his having sanctioned the outrage of punishing negro criminals, by ordering them to labor upon his own plantation, and his singular endorsement upon the official papers instituting charges against his guilty agent and partner, leaves the burden of proof upon him. His direct and palpable falsehood in reference to his being engaged in planting condemn him in the eyes of all honorable men, and brought him into such low repute, even with his subordinates, as rendered his immediate removal not only just but necessary.

The example set by Colonel Whittlesy has been very eagerly adopted by his subordinates in the Bureau, but his complicity in guilt. Even Fitz, the pious villain, is out in a defence, and Glavis, the reverend thief, publishes his vindication. In Wilmington a mischievous and false report of a meeting of Freedmen is published in handbills in defence of the officers of the Bureau, not issued by them, we understand, but by "their next friend." Generals Steedman and Fullerton are to be convicted by the distorted evidence of negroes who have been flattered into conduct at variance with their own welfare, and which they may yet regret.

Not content with these "paper bullets," we see a delegation from Newbern has proceeded to Washington to white-wash, if possible, the dark transactions in that latitude. This unusual and unnecessary nervousness is strong corroborative evidence of the truth of the statements contained in the official report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, and the stubbornness with which these officials stand their ground gives proof of their remunerated loyalty to the Government and interested benevolence for the "poor negro." Wait a while, gentlemen, the President will give you all a hearing. Your "windy supposition" will avail you naught, but an outraged country demands that you answer before the proper tribunal for your misdeeds. 'Tis a knavish piece of work to let these free souls, it touches us not. Let the galled jades wince, our withers are unwringing.

"I Love my Country."

We have seldom seen such an earnest desire exhibited on the part of any class of office-holders to fasten to the "flesh pots" as has been and now is manifested by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Their principal defence being that the charges preferred against them by Generals Steedman and Fullerton are founded upon the testimony of "rebels." They regard loyalty to a low elix, when unpurged "rebels" are permitted to impeach their honesty.

"I love my country," say they, and these witnesses have proved untrue to that country, and therefore cannot be competent to testify against us. Yes, and these men will continue "to love my country" so long as loyalty pays the heavy per centage it now does. So long as men, under the convenient and cheap garb of philanthropy to the negro and loyalty to the government can, with a magic open sesame, become rich by means of this philanthropy and loyalty, we shall continue to hear of unusual devotion to "my country."

Their love of country is about as disinterested as that of Senator Clark of New Hampshire, as represented by a Washington correspondent of the New York World.

"I love my country," says Senator Clark, and why should not Clark love his country, when 'my country' not only pays him his salary as Senator, with such pickings as mileage, stationery, franking, public documents, seeds from the Agricultural Bureau, and pots of plants by the boxful from the National Botanic Garden, but 'my country' goes far towards supporting all the other members of Clark's family. Clark's son, a youth of eighteen, is doorkeeper of the reporters' gallery of the Senate, and for that nominal service Clark's boy receives one hundred dollars a month—a round twelve hundred for the year—for supposed services in session time, and for services when he is at school in New Hampshire. Clark's nephew—another youth of tender years—is clerk of the Committee of Claims, of which Clark is chairman, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year. How many more salaried Clarks there are in and around the Senate chamber, the congressional directory does not state; but if there be any family in creation, or even in New England, that have more reasons to 'love my country' than the Clark family, the Clark family would do well to resign a few of their patriotic places and positions, and devote their attention to a general search for 'rebels' in the South, for the benefit of the Reconstruction Committee of Fifteen.

Sensible and Well-Timed Questions.

The New York Times should be heeded by the Radicals when it puts such questions as the following to them. None more important could occupy the attention of the thinking men of the country:

"Suppose matters stand in 1868 substantially as they stand to-day—none of the Southern States represented in Congress. Is it not reasonably certain that they will all be represented in the Democratic National Nominating Convention, and that they will choose electors who will vote for the

Democratic nominees? Now suppose their votes, together with those of Northern States that may vote the Democratic ticket, constitute a majority of the Electoral College—what will be the result? It may be said their votes will not be counted.—Congress, containing only Northern members—the South not being represented in it—will reject them. Will that rejection be accepted by the country? Will the mass of the Southern people, or the mass of the Democratic party in the North, acquiesce in it? And would not such resistance be most menacing to the peace of the country? That would not be an attempt at secession; it would be in no sense a sectional conflict; it would prevent to the country and the world the aspect of a majority of the people insisting upon their right to control the Government as against the unconstitutional usurpation of the minority. We do not bring this matter forward now for the purpose of discussing the merits of the question that would thus arise. But the contingency is too probable to be wisely ignored. No prudent or patriotic man will blindly rush into complications of so formidable and perilous a character."

Stamp Duties.

Desiring to obtain proper instruction for the benefit of the public, as well as for our special information, we applied, several days ago, to Mr. L. G. Ester, Internal Revenue Collector here, for the information desired. That gentleman applied to Washington for instructions in the matter, and he has just returned with the same to us, to be used as we may deem proper. Believing the matter of some importance to many persons throughout the South, we transfer the papers to our columns, which will be found as follows:

THEATRE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1866.
SIR:—I reply to your letter of May 14th. That to determine the stamp duty on a deed given in 1863, the consideration of which was paid in Confederate money, the value of the consideration in United States currency, at the time of execution, should be estimated as the basis of computation.

In answer to your question with regard to the manner of affixing the proper stamps, Circular No. 43 is herewith enclosed, which gives the desired information.
Very Respectfully,
E. C. WHITMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. L. G. ESTER, Collector, Wilmington, N. C.
(Circular No. 43.)

In Relation to Stamping Instruments Issued Without Stamps, or Inadequately Stamped.

THEATRE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1866.
SIR:—The first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as related to stamps, on October 1, 1862. Instruments executed and delivered prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp duties. If any instrument subject to stamp duty was issued after October 1, 1862, and prior to August 1, 1864, unstamped, or inadequately stamped, the appropriate stamp may be affixed in the presence of the Collector, Register, or Receiver, as provided by section 163 of the Act of June 30, 1864.

If any instrument issued since August 1, 1864, unstamped, or inadequately stamped, may be stamped by the Collector upon payment for the proper stamp, and of a penalty of fifty dollars, and where the amount of the stamp duty exceeds fifty dollars, on payment also of interest on said duty at the rate of six per cent from the day on which the stamp should have been affixed.

If the instrument is presented to the Collector within twelve calendar months from its issue, the Collector is authorized to remit the penalty, provided it shall appear to his satisfaction that the omission to stamp it was by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without willful design to evade or delay the payment of stamp duty.

If the instrument is not presented within twelve calendar months, the penalty and interest must be paid to the Collector before he can remit it, by affixing the appropriate stamp without regard to the cause of the omission to stamp it at the time of its issue. The Commissioner has no power to remit this penalty.

Deputy Collectors, unless acting as Collectors under section 29, have no authority to affix stamps or remit penalties under section 163.

The stamp to be affixed to any instrument in which the penalty was made, signed, and issued.

The stamp to be affixed to any instrument stamped under either of said sections, the stamping relates back to the time when the instrument was issued, and renders it from the beginning valid to all intents and purposes, as if it had been duly stamped when made, signed, and issued.

The whole amount of penalties paid to Collectors for validating unstamped instruments should be returned to the Treasury, and the money deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States with other collections.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

The Convention.

The Convention, as will be seen by a perusal of the proceedings of yesterday, remarks the Raleigh Sentinel of the 29th inst., has fully embarked upon a course of legislation and Constitution-amending.

Among other features of importance, it will be perceived that Mr. Moore, on behalf of the Committee, submitted a re-written Constitution of the State.

There is a probability that Mr. Caldwell's resolutions of amnesty will be adopted, with a condition that their provisions shall extend to all acts committed by Confederate or United States officers, acting under orders, prior to the termination of hostilities. In this shape, we should be pleased to see the resolutions pass. Their application to United States officers, however, is unnecessary, as that class of persons are already protected by General Orders from the War Department.

An ordinance was introduced, providing that no future public appropriations shall be made by the Legislature, unless by the vote of a majority of all the members thereof, coupled with other restrictions. The proposed ordinance was ably advocated by Messrs. Eaton, Winston and Brown, and opposed by Messrs. Love, of Jackson, Caldwell, of Burke, and Logan.

This ordinance suggests, in our estimation, a wise protection against extravagant appropriations of the public money. Too many precautions cannot well be thrown around this branch of legislation.

"Tota," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun under date of the 27th inst., writes of matters and things in that city as follows:

The surprise that the radicals in Congress would assail the Secretary of the Treasury on account of his adherence to the President's policy of conciliation was soon verified. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader, sounded the charge on Saturday against Mr. McCulloch, and his party was expected to follow. The House did not, however, see the propriety at the time of abolishing a constitutional provision by a clause in a revenue bill, at the dictation of their leader. Therefore, Mr. Stevens will renew the attempt, at another time, to take from the Secretary or the President all appointing power that they may have under the constitution. Mr. Morrill exhibited a commendable desire to banish party politics and topics from the consideration of the revenue bill. The Republican Senate will resent and punish the refractory cabinet ministers in some other way—that is, by rejecting nominations for office, and withholding pay from appointees until their nomination shall be confirmed. Perhaps Mr. Stevens gained his entire object by taking an opportunity to denounce the Secretary, and thus endeavor to diminish the confidence which the public have reposed in him.

The republican senatorial caucus will result in a proposition essentially to modify the report of the committee of fifteen. If the extreme radicals have come into Mr. Sherman's measure, which is doubtful, it may command a two-thirds vote. There are nine democrats and three republicans who can be counted against it, only twelve against

thirty-seven. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Willey, and Mr. Stewart will probably support the new plan, though the last named Senator would prefer his own. The new scheme will base representation on voters, omit the third section, which deprives citizens of the right of voting for four years, and provide that ex-rebels shall not be eligible to State or Federal office. If the radical extremists, to the number of five or six, support this or some similar plan, they will carry it by two-thirds. The Senators, in case, it is said, considered the subject of a recess of Congress, and decided that it would be unnecessary.

We have received the following communication from Col. Wm. Lamb, agent for the Liverpool line of Steamers at Norfolk, Va., which explains the cause of the non-arrival of the Steamship *Ephesus*, for some time expected at that port. This, no doubt, will prove satisfactory to many who have long awaited the arrival of that Steamer with the expectation of shipping freight direct:

NORFOLK, VA., May 28th, 1866.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—It is much to be regretted, that the delay of the arrival of the British Steamer "Ephesus," at Norfolk, has produced so serious a collapse in public sentiment respecting the direct trade enterprise.

We trust, however, that when it is known that the delay was not, as is generally supposed, the result of the success of the scheme will be restored. While the steamer was struggling in the storms of April, her steamship was lost, and she was blown to the Angora Islands; and putting in at St. Michael's, the damage was repaired, and she reached Boston on the 20th inst., and will be in the port of Norfolk early this week.

We hope that those who hold freights, (particularly naval stores) will forward them to Norfolk within the next two weeks, and thus secure the success of an enterprise, which must result largely to the benefit of N. C. and Virginia.
Yours Respectfully,
WM. LAMB.

RECEIVED.—We learn that Maj. C. I. Wickersham and J. C. Mann, of the Freedmen's Bureau have been relieved from duty at this point and are now awaiting further orders. Who their successors are we have been unable to learn.

WHIRLWIND.—We learn from Mr. Simon T. Craig, that a severe whirlwind passed over the plantation occupied by him, about 6 miles below this place, on the Cape Fear River (known as W. D. Smith's place) about 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon last. Although it lasted but a very short time much destruction was caused. In its mad career it uprooted some fifty or more fruit trees, blew down the brick chimney of an out-house, unroofed a stable and threw down many panels of fencing.

Considerable damage was also done to the crops, which will in a measure require replanting.

The damage thus caused will require an expenditure of a great deal of time and the outlay of a considerable sum of money, to make the necessary repairs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Scott's Funeral. WEST POINT, May 30.
The funeral of Gen. Scott will take place on Friday, at the Chapel of the Arsenal. His remains will be interred in the West Point Cemetery.

Health of Mr. Davis. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.
Mrs. Davis has left here to join her husband at Fort Monroe. Her departure has been hastened by advice received from Dr. Cooper, that Jefferson Davis was reduced to such physical prostration that he is unable to take his daily walk across the plat of the Fortress without lying down several times.

Arrival of the Peruvian from Liverpool. More Cholera. Death of Dr. Henry G. Cox. NEW YORK, May 30, P. M.
The steamer Peruvian has arrived at Sandy Hook from Liverpool, with 750 passengers. She lost 33 by cholera during the passage, and 29 are now sick on board. They will be transferred to the hospital ship.

Dr. Henry G. Cox, an eminent physician, died to-day of paralysis.

Inauguration of Gen. Burnside. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.
Maj. General Burnside was inaugurated as Governor of Rhode Island yesterday.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.
The State Department learns that no Austrian troops have been sent to Mexico, and that none will be sent.

The National colors are at half-mast from the State Department and other public buildings, in respect to the memory of Gen. Scott.

Official orders respecting the death of General Scott and the honors to be paid to his memory have been issued by the War Department. A large number of the most distinguished officers in the military service have been detailed to attend his funeral at West Point on Friday next. The different Departments, Custom Houses, &c., will all be closed on that day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

General Grant announces the death of General Scott in General Orders, in which he says:—"As the vigor of his life, whether in peace or in war," had been devoted to the service of the country he loved so well, so in his age his country gave him in return that veneration, reverence and esteem which were followed by few, and is the highest reward a nation can give. His memory will never fade from the minds of those who have revered him so long. As a testimony of respect the officers will wear the badge of mourning for six months, on the left arm and on the the left of the sword."

The clerical force of the Treasury Department are engaged in receiving transfers of deposits of disbursing officers from the National Banks to the U. S. Treasury and Sub-Treasury.

Congress. SENATE.—The reconstruction resolutions were taken up and various attempts made by the minority to modify the different sections, but every one was voted down.

Pending the consideration of the third section the Senate adjourned. There seems to be no doubt, from the unanimity of the Republicans to-day, that it will pass by a two-thirds vote in the shape reported by the Republican caucus.

In the House the bill restoring the States lately in insurrection to their political rights was taken up and several speeches made, but no final action was had. Both Houses have instructed their Military Committees to consider suitable measures to testify proper respect to the memory of Gen. Scott.

Important Decision. NEW YORK, May 30, P. M.
Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, delivered a decision to-day in the case of a prisoner in the Albany penitentiary. He says that the trial of a civilian in time of peace by Court Martial is illegal and the conviction void.

Loss of a Steamer and Nine Lives. BUNAVAN, May 28, 1866.
The steamer Oak, bound from the Saville to Savannah, was burned last night near Wilmington Island. Nine lives and \$750,000 of cotton were lost.

Markets. NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.
Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 700 bales at 36 1/2c. Flour is steady—sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern is firmer—sales of 500 bbls. Wheat unchanged—sales of 45,000 bushels; new No. 1 Milwaukee at \$2 15 1/2c; No. 2, 2 1/2c. Corn dull and lower—sales of 28,000 bushels at 82 1/2c. Pork heavy; Mess 30 50c. Lard firm at 19 1/2c. Whiskey firm at \$2 27c. Sugar steady at 11 1/2c. Coffee steady—sales of 4,000 bags on private terms. Royal Stores steady and quiet; Spirits Turpentine 55 1/2c. Gold 138 1/2.

A Cabinet Council. BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.
The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland met to-day. Bishop Whittingham was not present, owing to ill health. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was present at the opening service.

Important Decision. NEW YORK, May 30, P. M.
Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, delivered a decision to-day in the case of a prisoner in the Albany penitentiary. He says that the trial of a civilian in time of peace by Court Martial is illegal and the conviction void.

Loss of a Steamer and Nine Lives. BUNAVAN, May 28, 1866.
The steamer Oak, bound from the Saville to Savannah, was burned last night near Wilmington Island. Nine lives and \$750,000 of cotton were lost.

Markets. NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.
Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 700 bales at 36 1/2c. Flour is steady—sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern is firmer—sales of 500 bbls. Wheat unchanged—sales of 45,000 bushels; new No. 1 Milwaukee at \$2 15 1/2c; No. 2, 2 1/2c. Corn dull and lower—sales of 28,000 bushels at 82 1/2c. Pork heavy; Mess 30 50c. Lard firm at 19 1/2c. Whiskey firm at \$2 27c. Sugar steady at 11 1/2c. Coffee steady—sales of 4,000 bags on private terms. Royal Stores steady and quiet; Spirits Turpentine 55 1/2c. Gold 138 1/2.

A Cabinet Council. BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.
The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland met to-day. Bishop Whittingham was not present, owing to ill health. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was present at the opening service.

Important Decision. NEW YORK, May 30, P. M.
Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, delivered a decision to-day in the case of a prisoner in the Albany penitentiary. He says that the trial of a civilian in time of peace by Court Martial is illegal and the conviction void.

Loss of a Steamer and Nine Lives. BUNAVAN, May 28, 1866.
The steamer Oak, bound from the Saville to Savannah, was burned last night near Wilmington Island. Nine lives and \$750,000 of cotton were lost.

Markets. NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.
Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 700 bales at 36 1/2c. Flour is steady—sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern is firmer—sales of 500 bbls. Wheat unchanged—sales of 45,000 bushels; new No. 1 Milwaukee at \$2 15 1/2c; No. 2, 2 1/2c. Corn dull and lower—sales of 28,000 bushels at 82 1/2c. Pork heavy; Mess 30 50c. Lard firm at 19 1/2c. Whiskey firm at \$2 27c. Sugar steady at 11 1/2c. Coffee steady—sales of 4,000 bags on private terms. Royal Stores steady and quiet; Spirits Turpentine 55 1/2c. Gold 138 1/2.

A Cabinet Council. BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.
The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland met to-day. Bishop Whittingham was not present, owing to ill health. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was present at the opening service.

Important Decision. NEW YORK, May 30, P. M.
Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, delivered a decision to-day in the case of a prisoner in the Albany penitentiary. He says that the trial of a civilian in time of peace by Court Martial is illegal and the conviction void.

Loss of a Steamer and Nine Lives. BUNAVAN, May 28, 1866.
The steamer Oak, bound from the Saville to Savannah, was burned last night near Wilmington Island. Nine lives and \$750,000 of cotton were lost.

Markets. NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.
Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 700 bales at 36 1/2c. Flour is steady—sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern is firmer—sales of 500 bbls. Wheat unchanged—sales of 45,000 bushels; new No. 1 Milwaukee at \$2 15 1/2c; No. 2, 2 1/2c. Corn dull and lower—sales of 28,000 bushels at 82 1/2c. Pork heavy; Mess 30 50c. Lard firm at 19 1/2c. Whiskey firm at \$2 27c. Sugar steady at 11 1/2c. Coffee steady—sales of 4,000 bags on private terms. Royal Stores steady and quiet; Spirits Turpentine 55 1/2c. Gold 138 1/2.

A Cabinet Council. BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.
The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland met to-day. Bishop Whittingham was not present, owing to ill health. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was present at the opening service.

Important Decision. NEW YORK, May 30, P. M.
Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, delivered a decision to-day in the case of a prisoner in the Albany penitentiary. He says that the trial of a civilian in time of peace by Court Martial is illegal and the conviction void.

Loss of a Steamer and Nine Lives. BUNAVAN, May 28, 1866.
The steamer Oak, bound from the Saville to Savannah, was burned last night near Wilmington Island. Nine lives and \$750,000 of cotton were lost.

Markets. NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.
Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 700 bales at 36 1/2c. Flour is steady—sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern is firmer—sales of 500 bbls. Wheat unchanged—sales of 45,000 bushels; new No. 1 Milwaukee at \$2 15 1/2c; No. 2, 2 1/2c. Corn dull and lower—sales of 28,000 bushels at 82 1/2c. Pork heavy; Mess 30 50c. Lard firm at 19 1/2c. Whiskey firm at \$2 27c. Sugar steady at 11 1/2c. Coffee steady—sales of 4,000 bags on private terms. Royal Stores steady and quiet; Spirits Turpentine 55 1/2c. Gold 138 1/2.

A Cabinet Council. BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.
The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland met to-day. Bishop Whittingham was not present, owing to ill health. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was present at the opening service.

Important Decision. NEW YORK, May 30, P. M.
Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, delivered a decision to-day in the case of a prisoner in the Albany penitentiary. He says that the trial of a civilian in time of peace by Court Martial is illegal and the conviction void.

Loss of a Steamer and Nine Lives. BUNAVAN, May 28, 1866.
The steamer Oak, bound from the Saville to Savannah, was burned last night near Wilmington Island. Nine lives and \$750,000 of cotton were lost.

Markets. NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.
Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 700 bales at 36 1/2c. Flour is steady—sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern is firmer—sales of 500 bbls. Wheat unchanged—sales of 45,000 bushels; new No. 1 Milwaukee at \$2 15 1/2c; No. 2, 2 1/2c. Corn dull and lower—sales of 28,000 bushels at 82 1/2c. Pork heavy; Mess 30 50c. Lard firm at 19 1/2c. Whiskey firm at \$2 27c. Sugar steady at 11 1/2c. Coffee steady—sales of 4,000 bags on private terms. Royal Stores steady and quiet; Spirits Turpentine 55 1/2c. Gold 138 1/2.

A Cabinet Council. BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.
The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland met to-day. Bishop Whittingham was not present, owing to ill health. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was present at the opening service.

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY, May 25th, 1866.

The Convention met at 10 A. M. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Willey presented a petition from one Thos. D. Flunty, of Chowan county, praying to be relieved from paying the tax for the year 1865. Read and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to raise a committee to examine the State Law passed by the General Assembly, with a view to its amendment. Lies over one day under rule.

Mr. Grissom, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish 120 copies of the acts of the General Assembly for the years of 1864-5, and the same number of the acts of the late Legislature, for the use of the members of the Convention. The rules were suspended and this resolution passed its several readings.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, introduced "an ordinance to grant a general amnesty and pardon to all persons guilty of violating the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina, except those guilty of capital felonies."

Mr. Phillips, an ordinance for calling a Convention in 1871.

Mr. Harris, of Guilford, an ordinance to amend the 33rd section of the Constitution. [Proposes the election of Justices of the Peace by the people.] Passed last reading.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance to provide for the execution of decrees of the Supreme Court made at Morganton.

This ordinance passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance concerning the qualifications of voters for municipal officers in the cities and incorporated towns of North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Moore, the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed its several readings.

Mr. Stephenson, an ordinance to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alexander County.

Mr. Furches, an ordinance to amend section 6th of the Constitution of North Carolina, with regard to the qualification of members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Furches, an ordinance to amend article 1st, section 3rd, clause 1st, of the amended Constitution of North Carolina, with regard to qualification of Senators.

Mr. Furches, these ordinances were referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, a resolution concerning public appropriations for the Chatham Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the name of the State of North Carolina, as a condition, was substituted for that of R. L. Patterson (resigned) on the committee on the War Debt.

Mr. Buxton, "an ordinance in relation to imprisonment for debt," as follows:

"Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained by the authority of the same, That no person shall ever be imprisoned for debt."

Mr. Furches: An ordinance to amend section 3rd, clause 3rd, amended constitution, with regard to free persons of color. [With the proposed amendment, the clause would read thus: "No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood shall be admitted to the franchise of the State, or generation inclusive, though an ancestor of each generation may have been a white person"] shall either vote or be members of the Senate or House of Commons." Referred to the committee on Constitutional Amendments.

The Convention proceeded to consider the unfinished business of the session.

A preamble and resolutions in relation to legislation upon private debts contracted during the war; an ordinance to abolish slavery in North Carolina, and an ordinance to protect freedmen from the evils of intemperance, were severally read and laid on the table.

The following message was received from His Excellency Governor Worth:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, May 25, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Since your adjournment last October, nothing has come to my knowledge touching our position in reference to the Federal Government, which is not a matter of public history. At your previous session you made the amendments to the constitution and passed the ordinances believed to be necessary to complete reconciliation with the United States, and to secure to our people, with remarkable unanimity, yielded their assent to your action, and were ready, without any exception within my knowledge, to acknowledge their allegiance to the United States and to obey the laws and constitution thereof, and have been grievously disappointed by the rejection of our amendments to the Congress of the Nation. This rejection has not been placed on the ground of any irregularity in their election or qualification. The Congress recognizes the existence of the State Government to the extent of incorporating into the constitution of the United States our amendments made thereto; they continue to maintain to us, without allowing any participation in making the laws or imposing the national taxes. The Congress has been sitting some five months, without prescribing any terms on which it is proposed to recognize our admission. We have elected men whom we believe to be as loyal as any men in the United States; every one of whom labored to preserve the Union till it was broken, and actually commenced and every one of whom has renewed or is ready to renew his oath of fidelity to the Government of the United States.

Whether any one of them could conscientiously swear that he never aided or sympathized with the rebellion, I do not know. If no member can be received from the States lately in rebellion, without making the same condition, it will amount to our practical disfranchisement.

It was presumed, when you adjourned in October last, that by this time the Union would have been fully restored, or that Congress would have defined its policy of restoration. Neither event has occurred. Neither the President nor Congress has made any further requirements.

I have no information which warrants

D. A. SMITH,
 26 and 28 South Front street.
 202-till 27 Ma-17-3t

Where Are We?

The more we reflect upon the condition and "status" of the Southern States the more we become confused and muddled. We cannot comprehend the situation. When the war broke out it was declared to be, on the part of the North, a war, not for conquest—not for subjugation, but to restore the Union of the States. President Lincoln so announced it, and during the continuance of hostilities he repeatedly declared that restoration to the Union would take place upon the submission of the South to the government of the United States. We all know how the war ended—our unconditional surrender. We accepted the terms imposed, have complied with every requirement demanded of us in perfect good faith, and yet we are no nearer being in the Union, or forming a part of the Government, than we were twelve months ago. We have no voice in the national councils because we are not in the Union, and yet we are heavily taxed by the government as forming a portion of the Union, and not only so, but we are also called upon to pay taxes levied by the government when we were in armed resistance to it, having a *de facto* government of our own, and recognized as such, or, at any rate, as belligerents. We are free to confess that we are puzzled in the extreme. We are either members of the Union, entitled to a voice in the management of affairs, in the enactment of laws the burdens of which we have to bear, or we are outsiders and not liable to their enforcement. If we remember rightly, taxation without representation was one of the causes of the revolution against the mother country, and so charged in our declaration of independence; but things have changed since then, and we find a majority in Congress now advocating and enforcing the very doctrine against which their fathers rebelled. We suppose, however, that as a subjugated people, we have no right to say a word, but it nevertheless seems strange to us how we can be, at one and the same time, a part of the government, and yet not a part of it. It is a problem more difficult to solve than any proposition we have yet discovered in Euclid, and if any one can enlighten us we will be most thankful for the information.

Financial.

The startling news of the financial affairs of European banks of long standing in Europe, an account of which has already appeared in our columns under the telegraphic report, as the *Richmond Times* remarks, is of such an alarming character as to make us forget that dark Gulf of political misfortune in which we are plunged.

A commercial earthquake, sudden and unexpected as any that ever swallowed a South American city, has toppled over some of the proudest and oldest business firms and banking houses in England, and has been followed by a panic which exceeds all others of which we have any present recollection. Sir Morton Peto, that colossal capitalist before whom so much Northern *income* was burned a few months ago, is a bankrupt, and half a dozen other magnates of the "Stock Exchange" are no better off. The rate of interest in the Bank of England has been advanced to nine per cent., and so fearful are the directors of that institution of the probable extent, magnitude and danger of the crisis, that they refuse to come to the relief of any of the great commercial houses that are tottering to their fall.

Like all those financial disasters of the most serious character, the panic which is now threatening the solvency of the oldest and strongest English houses commenced with a petty and insignificant failure like that of the National Bank at Washington. Like the first case of cholera in a city festering with corruption and filth and ripe for the disease, numerous other failures followed in rapid succession.

It is idle to suppose that this crash in England will not be seriously felt in a country where the currency is in an inflated condition as it is in the United States. We are cursed with a redundant and wholly irredeemable paper currency, and the little gold which we have is pouring out of the country at a fearful rate. About ten millions in gold left Boston and New York for England and Europe during the last fortnight. "Five-twenties" and other American securities are flocking back upon us like birds seeking refuge from the tempest.

In the midst of that fearful Carnival of Revolution, Jacobinism and anarchy at Washington, the black, menacing clouds of financial bankruptcy and disaster and ruin are covering the horizon. The indications are, we think, unmistakable that the tornado will soon be upon the godless speculators, stock gamblers and shoddy millionaires of Wall street, uprooting and despatching them to the earth like dead and rotten trees.

BEING IN THE WRONG END.—The New York *Herald* says that President Johnson is removing from office quite a large number of subordinate officials and contemplating the removal of a good many more. It is presumable that the victims have made themselves obnoxious by their radical tendencies, if not their violent opposition to the President's policy. But while it is decidedly commendable to remove this class of persons, the question arises whether the President is not beginning at the wrong end in decapitating the subordinate officials. He ought to commence with the men in high station who are manifestly hostile to his policy, some of whom sit almost daily in his councils.

Callao.

We have already published the report of the repulse of the Spanish fleet at Callao, with the additional news that Admiral Munez, who found it an easy matter to bombard the defenceless city of Valparaiso, was badly wounded and compelled to withdraw his ship in a damaged condition.

Callao is a fortified town of northern Peru, six miles west of the capital, Lima, of which it is the port on the Pacific. It is ill built, but important, as its roadstead, sheltered by the Island of San Lorenzo, is the best on the Peruvian coast. It has a convenient quay, and communicates with Lima by a good carriage road, along which omnibuses run daily. The roadstead is large, safe, free from rocks, and always smooth. The Castle of Callao, which used to be regarded as the key to Lima, was some years since dismantled and used as a custom-house, but we presume that, in anticipation of the necessity for defence against Spain, the guns have been mounted again.

Attorney General Speed is understood to pronounce Underwood's indictment of Mr. Davis, as not worth the expense of getting it up. It was concocted under the law of 1791, which punishes treason with death. There is another law, passed in 1861, for the punishment of defection or insurrection, the penalty of which is fine and imprisonment for one year, with or without hard labor.

Important to Bond-Holders.

Our readers are aware that heretofore our Stock bonds were quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, with all the coupons from July 1861 attached. If any coupons are lacking, they are estimated at their par value.

For example, the quotation of 84 means \$840 for a \$1,000 bond with ten coupons due attached, say \$900 of coupons. If the coupons are lacking, \$900 is deducted from the \$840, leaving the bond-seller only \$840 for his bond. This arbitrary ruling was of great disadvantage to those desiring to dispose of their bonds with coupons off.

We learn from the Public Treasurer that the Bond Committee of the Stock Exchange have decided to call North Carolina bonds in three ways: 1st. Old bonds with past due coupons attached. 2d. Old bonds without past due coupons. 3d. New bonds, dated January, 1866, or subsequently.

This places each bond on its own merits, and obviates the unreasonable discrimination against such bonds as do not carry the full amount of coupons since July, 1861, inclusive. The rule will go into effect in a few days.

A New Evidence of the Disloyalty of the South.

Among the numerous evidences of disloyalty to the government, brought against the Southern people by Northern correspondents, one of the most prominent, and perhaps the most keenly felt, is their total exclusion from all social intercourse with our people. To an honorable man, one with the proper instincts of a gentleman, this course of action on our part would be commended, not based upon an evidence of disloyalty. They are in our midst as conquerors, sent among us to keep us in subjection, and could it be expected that we would welcome them with joy, open wide our doors to receive them, and extend to them that profuse hospitality for which the South has always been so distinguished? Such a proceeding on our part would render us liable to the charge, and justly too, of the basest hypocrisy. It is astonishing how continually this matter is commented on by the Northern press; they really seem to be in earnest in the belief that we are the worst sort of rebels still, because we endeavor to mind our own business, and keep ourselves exclusively to ourselves. The charge is so ridiculous itself, and the inference, or rather the political capital attempted to be made out of it so absurd, that it is scarcely worthy of notice.

We expect before long that another evidence of disloyalty, more overwhelming than the above, will be published against us. It is this: Since the termination of the war our people have gone hard to work, planting crops, ploughing, mowing and being given in marriage, raising all sorts of things, and amongst the articles, too tedious to mention, *boy children* in multitudes.

Now, we do not know how it happens, nor are we able to account for it; but it is the fact, nevertheless, that a large proportion of the increase of the human species all over the South, as far as our knowledge extends, are of the masculine gender. How it is so, or why it is so, we are of course unable to determine. We do not know that we would have it otherwise even if we could; but being able to control the operations of nature, we can do nothing but accept the situation like good loyal citizens, as we are, and consequently, as we have already stated, we are hard at work raising *boy children*. Now mark the prediction.

In less than ninety days, the usual time for a bill of exchange to run, the dominant party North will seize upon this fact as another and a more damning evidence of our treason and disloyalty. As if we could help it. We do our best in all the relations of life, but such things will occur, and they keep occurring in the very best regulated families, and we surely ought not to be held responsible for results over which we have no control.

But such is the fact, however, and we are in daily expectation of seeing a resolution introduced into Congress to amend the Constitution, that hereafter all the children born at the South shall be of the feminine gender, that the raising of *boy children* shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of disloyalty and punished accordingly, and that Congress shall have power to enforce the above enactments by appropriate legislation. We are in earnest about this matter, we think public attention should be called to it and a remedy applied, if within the bounds of human skill, for there is no telling how soon Congress may take action in the matter and bring us up, to use a nautical phrase, all standing and with a long pull and a strong one.

The State Convention.

Mr. Clark, of Craven, is certainly entitled to the thanks of the people of the State for his resolution proposing the immediate adjournment of the Convention. We hardly expect to see sufficient patriotism in that body to adopt a resolution which at once deprives them of political power and a liberal *per diem*. An impoverished people, already overburdened by necessary taxation, we fear will be compelled "to pay the fiddler" for the expensive maintenance of this now useless body.

The Convention was called under the military authority of the President for certain purposes. These have been performed at their first session in such a manner as was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Johnson, and they received his earnest thanks therefor. When the Convention adjourned in October last, we thought it prudent that it should only be temporary. At that time we had no civil government, executive, legislative or judicial, and it was not certain that the Legislature which had been ordered would be recognized, or the Governor to be elected would be permitted to be inaugurated.

So far, however, as we had reason to look to the President, our most hopeful desires have been fully realized. Jonathan Worth, the choice of the people, over the appointment of the President, as Governor, was almost immediately placed in charge of the Executive functions of the State. The enactments of the Legislature were recognized and the powers of the Judiciary fully restored. In fact, the whole military government ceased, and the Federal officers on duty in the State were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to support the civil authorities.

Such then is the condition of things under which the Convention now re-assembles. The people of the State readily acquiesced in the necessity of this body when called by the President, and fully approved of the irregular manner in which it sprung into existence, as the first step in the great plan of reconstruction. The President, who called this body together, for the purposes specified, has declared by his proclamation, the same means used in giving vitality to the Convention, that North Carolina had fully complied with the requirements made upon her, and that the war was now at an end, and peace, an accomplished fact.

We see it intimated that some radical changes in our State constitution will be attempted. We earnestly hope not. The people desire repose from political agitation. Their pecuniary matters need all their attention. The poverty of our State

requires the most frugal economy in its administration in order to recover from the general prostration, and the latest energies of our people must be revived by encouraging remunerative labor and not wasted on exciting political questions. The Constitution of the State plainly tells how the people can assemble a Convention when they deem any of its provisions are in conflict with their interests or wishes, and have in the history of the State, twice exercised this guaranteed right in the prescribed form. How improper then, for we pass by any legal objections that might arise—would it be for men elected under the orders of a conqueror, and not in conformity to our Constitution and laws, at a time when probably more than one-half of the people of North Carolina were disqualified from voting, and the remainder, neither contemplating nor desiring any change in the fundamental law of the State, other than that made necessary by our altered relations with the Federal government, to force upon the people political and constitutional questions of the gravest importance, bearing upon the honor and interest of the State for all time to come.

If the Convention be determined to continue its expensive sessions, at least let it confine itself to harmless speech making and wire-pulling. It may, if thought proper, place a candidate before the people for Governor. Its speeches as well as its candidate will make the same impression upon the people, as was done at the fall session. Consequently no positive harm would be done by this course. But, whatever it does, let it not do more dirt. We have done all that conscientious, law-abiding citizens can do, and all that the President and the great mass of national men North have required of us; more than this, honor demands should be left undone. Reconstruction has been accomplished; reconciliation is now all that is necessary. This will never be achieved by submitting to unconstitutional and disgraceful terms, but may be effected by an honorable and faithful performance of our duties in all our relations as citizens of the State and of the United States.

The late financial crisis fell upon England sudden and irresistible as the tornado's stroke. In forty-eight hours the commercial sea-shore was strewn with wrecks, some of them giant craft. Even the Bank of England shivered under the shock, and was driven to the verge of suspension, from which it was saved only by the indulgence of the Government. Over speculation and the prospect of an European war, wrought the mischief, whose evil effects will extend to this country. These, however, the New York papers think will be only temporary. The great advance in gold is thus far the most noticeable result.

WE ARE GRATIFIED to learn that our friend Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond county, has recently received a pardon from the President. Executive clemency has never been extended to a more estimable gentleman and useful citizen.

The Washington *Chronicle*, on the authority of persons "who claim to be well informed on the subject," ventures a contradiction of the statement that a majority of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court have agreed that the test-oath is unconstitutional.

The Serenades to the President and Cabinet.—Great Demonstration of Feeling by the People.—The President Enthusiastically and Substantially Received the Serenade, Secretaries McCulloch, and Stanton, and others.

The serenade tendered President Johnson and the members of his Cabinet, by the National Union Club, came off on Wednesday night, and was a perfect success. The participants in the demonstration numbered several thousand, but it was one of the most orderly gatherings ever collected in Washington. A large number of persons assembled at the rooms of the Club, on Twelfth street, and, preceded by the Marine Band, marched to the Executive Mansion, where it was found several hundred persons had already collected in anticipation of a speech by the President. After the band had discoursed several airs, the President, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal O'Brien, and Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, emerged from the Executive Mansion and took a position on the outside coping of the portico. He was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and after it had subsided, he addressed the assembled multitude as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens: In appearing before you this evening it is simply for the purpose of tendering to you my thanks, my sincere thanks, for this demonstration, and for the approbation which you have manifested on this occasion, and on many occasions before. Such approbation is peculiarly gratifying and encouraging to me under existing circumstances. All that will be necessary is to persist in the support and maintenance of correct principles, and the day is not distant when the American people will satisfy you that the good work you have commenced is right; as it will so prove in the end. [Cheers.] I repeat my thanks for your approbation of my conduct as a public man and a public servant.

The President then retired amid hearty applause.

The party then proceeded to the residences of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy. In the absence of Mr. Seward, his son, Mr. Fred. Seward and Secretary Wells, briefly but fully endorsed the President's policy.

SERENADE TO SECRETARY McCULLOCH.—The Secretary of the Treasury was next called on. Mr. McCulloch said:

Fellow-citizens: My position in reference to the issues which are now engaging the public attention, are not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you. [Cheers.] I feel, therefore, as I speak, I must say something on this occasion. That the general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government, has commended itself to my deliberate judgment. [Cheers.] And although it has been violently and in some instances vindictively assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot-box. [Loud cheers.] This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the club which many of you represent. I need not say, therefore, in regard to that platform, any more than that I subscribe to all its doctrines fully, and without reserve. [Cheers.]

We anticipated that, at the close of the war, great questions would come up for settlement, the discussion of which would be likely to agitate the country, to shake it, perhaps, from centre to circumference. But we know also that the people had not been waiting in idleness, and we had confidence that they would be prepared to cope with and settle satisfactorily any questions that might be presented in the future. [Applause.] That faith is with us now. It is strong with us to-night. We have faith in the people, and we have faith in that good Providence which, having led this nation through the red sea of battle, is not likely to desert it now that the dreadful passage has been accomplished. The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when he denounced treason, at the outbreak of the rebellion, the Senate of the United States, [Cheers.] He showed no favoring fidelity when, counting everything else as of no value, as present duty in the balance, in comparison with the Union and the Constitution, he went back to Tennessee to fight treason and anarchy in their stronghold,

and peril his life and the lives of his family.

[Cheers.] His policy is straightforward, intelligible and practical. If better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States; more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason and vindicates the majesty of the law—if such a policy can be presented, there is no man in the United States who will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. [Hearty cheers.] But until that better policy be presented, we must be false to himself, false to his record, and must, in fact, cease to be Andrew Johnson, if he does not adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it. [Cheers.] It is pretty good evidence after all, gentlemen, of the correctness of his policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long, weary months, has been unable to present one better policy than the one which he has adopted. [Cheers and laughter.]

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend speaking so much. [Voices—"Go on."] I have only this to say: I have desired and hoped for the continuance of the great Union party, with which I have been ever identified. [Cheers.] But if the present Congress cannot look to better policy than the program of the committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered. [Cheers.] I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace those principles of harmony, to restoration and to peace. If it should do this it will continue to be the great and controlling party of the country and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not its days are numbered, and the epiphany that will be written on it will be, "It knew how to present the war with vigor, but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory." [Applause, and three cheers for Secretary McCulloch.]

SECRETARY STANTON'S SPEECH.

The Secretary of War was next called upon—the band playing "Rally round the flag."—"When Johnny comes marching home," and other airs.—Secretary Stanton said:

Gentlemen: The call of this evening relieves me from any imputation of intruding my opinions upon you. I shall therefore declare them briefly and plainly; and to the end that they may be neither accidentally misunderstood, nor willfully misrepresented; what it is my purpose to say on this occasion has been written.

The President devolved upon Mr. Johnson at the death of Mr. Lincoln, on the 15th day of April, 1865. Thirteen days before that, Richmond, the seat of the rebel Government, had been captured, and six days later, Robert E. Lee surrendered his army as prisoners of war to General Grant and the forces under his command. The President's first message to Congress, on the 12th of May, clearly states the condition of the country, and the question thereby imposed upon him.

No one better than Mr. Johnson understood the solemn duty imposed upon the National Executive to maintain the national authority, vindicated at the expense of blood and treasure, and to secure for the just fruits of so fierce a struggle, and to so many battles and victories, to slip away or turn to ashes.

The plan of organization embodied in the proclamation to the people of North Carolina, and the instructions to the Provisional Governor of the State, and the principles prescribed by the President for the restoration of civil authority in the place of universal military rule in the insurrectionary States. In this plan two things presented by the proclamation and the President's instructions are worthy of special notice.

First: That the exercise of the organizing power is specifically and absolutely restricted to the people "who are loyal to the United States, and no others."

Secondly: The choice of delegates was not only limited to loyal people and no others, but constitutional guarantees were required in respect to the restoration of slaves and the repudiation of the rebel debt.

These views, expressed by the President in his message, received, and continue to receive, my cordial acquiescence and support.

After full explanation of the steps taken by him to restore the constitutional relations of the States, the President, in his annual message, proceeds to state, with equal distinctness, what remains to be done, and to whom the authority and duty of doing it belongs, in the following words:

"The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the United States, to elect representatives to Congress, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members."

Whoever doubts that the authority and duty of judging for itself the elections, returns and qualifications of its members belong to each house of Congress, may have his doubt removed by the Federal Constitution, which declares in the fifth section of the first article that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." In this distinctly recognizing the constitutional right of each house of Congress to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, the President has conformed to the plain letter of the Constitution.

The views of the President in relation to the freedmen received, and continue to receive, my hearty concurrence. They have guided the action of the War Department, and were substantially advocated in its annual report. In what I believed an honest desire to conform to them, a bill was introduced in Congress, regulating the Freedmen's Bureau; but the provisions of the bill did not meet the President's approval, because he believed the powers conferred upon him and upon the agents to be appointed by him to be unwise and unconstitutional.

Another measure or series of measures of prime importance pending before Congress, merits a brief remark, viz: the plan of reconstruction, as it is sometimes called. To the plan reported by the joint committee I have not been able to give my assent. It contemplates an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the third section of the proposed article being in these terms:

"Sec. 3. Until the fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States."

As the proposed plan now stands I am unable to perceive the necessity, justice or wisdom of the measure; but having no place nor voice in the body before which the measure is pending, I disclaim any purpose to interfere beyond the expression of my own opinion.

Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared, those who are entitled to know them, on the material questions that have lately arisen, or are now pending, I trust that your purpose on this occasion is answered, and I shall be glad if their expression may have any beneficial influence on questions the right disposition of which is of the greatest importance to the peace and tranquility of the Union.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DENISON.

The serenading party next proceeded to the residence of Postmaster General Denison, who made a brief speech, endorsing the President. He concluded by saying that if the difference with the President be not adjusted, it will probably lead to "unfortunate results to the Union party," as well as to the country.

Secretary Harlan and Attorney General Speed had previously declined to speak, and were therefore not called upon. In declining they said nothing of the President or his policy.

MARRIED.

In the First Presbyterian church of this city, on the night of the 23d inst., by the Rev. H. J. Simpson, J. Fred. Seward to Miss KATZ, daughter of Dr. W. E. Seward, all of this place.

Mr. Seward at Annapolis—His Speech on National Affairs.

Annapolis, May 22.—Secretary Seward delivered a lengthy speech on national affairs at Corning Hall this evening, before a crowded audience. Mr. Seward referring to his October visit to Annapolis, said that then he was on the verge of a series of elections throughout the States. The leaders who so pertinaciously claim to be democratic organized with their customary machinery and ostensions. They had wisely ceased to denounce as a failure the war for the Union which at last became a glorious success. They thought to determine the distinctive party of the Union by infusing a new-born administration for its chief, Andrew Johnson. They seemed anxious to prove their devotion superior to ours by committing themselves to support him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. They inscribed our administration mottoes of reconstruction upon their newly-wrought banners, and reorganizing their struggling lines as well as they could, so hastily they were seemingly changed onward for a partisan, not a patriotic, victory.

What led the democratic leaders to make this change was the striking, I may call the marvelous, phenomenon which was just then exhibited in the scene of the recent rebellion. The whole disloyal community in that blighted and desolate region, after a time of partial amnesty and the invitations to returning allegiance which were proclaimed by the administration, all at once renounced the principles, practices and policy of secession and disunion, tendered us a new covenant of loyalty, and sealed it with their oaths, and brought forward with alacrity the remains of a long-cherished institution of slavery and cheerfully threw it to be burned upon the constitutional altar which they had so newly restored.

These unexpected changes in the attitude of political adversaries, and so obstinate, naturally enough excited suspicions, jealousies and apprehensions among loyal and tried Union men. It was the in case of William of Orange, who having in civil war put down the Tories afterwards found it necessary to cede to repenting Jacobites and Papists the rights of citizenship. It is the case which has ever occurred and which must forevermore occur at the end of a successful resistance to rebellion.

How could democrats and rebels be converted to the support of a triumphant Union administration? The work of reconciliation has outrun expectation. Indeed it has never had a parallel in human affairs. With internal commotions and disturbances less serious than those which sometimes attend popular elections in a free country in a time of profound peace, the heretofore disloyal people of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, successfully, nay, almost simultaneously, assembled and adopted constitutions in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

They returned to the rebellion with all its far-reaching roots, and all its poisonous fruits, and they accepted and ratified the then pending Congressional amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolishes slavery thenceforth, forever. The people of these States, have at the same time chosen for themselves, by free and uncontested suffrage, Governors, Legislatures, Judges, sheriffs and municipal authorities.

Between the Federal Government and these restored and re-organized State governments there exists now a more complete and practical harmony than was ever before presented between the Union and so many of its members since it was first established. Within this period the Executive functions of the United States have assumed their normal position. The State department speaks for them, with their free consent, to principles and powers. The Treasury collected the national impost and taxes there, the War Department distributes forces wherever and wherever it seems necessary and expedient to guarantee the peace between the invertebrate but fast expiring factions. The navy of the United States rides freely in all their captured ports and harbors. The postoffice circulates through every vein and artery there the knowledge which is the revivifying blood of a united Republic.

The people of the lately disloyal States desiring to pass the last stage of restoration as speedily as possible have chosen Senators to represent them in the Senate, and members to answer for them in the House of Representatives, and those Representatives are daily meeting at the Capitol.

Throughout the loyal States industry is more vigorous and efficient than ever before. In the lately disloyal States capital and labor combining and co-operating under a free-contract system, which, to them, is altogether new, are beginning with access to obliterate the traces of ruin and devastation.

The feature of affairs which disturbs the public mind is a supposed divergence between the President and the Representatives of the people in the National Union party, from which he and they have derived their respective but co-ordinate powers.

I agree that it is altogether easier and altogether more desirable that the work of reconstruction should be begun, and so successfully prosecuted heretofore, shall be continued and completed under the auspices of the National Union party, and of the President and Congress, and the Representatives of that party.

I agree, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortune if divergence between the President and Congress should work a decline and downfall of the National Union party. It is dear to me, for I am identified with its rapid rise, its majestic progress and its glorious work.

Both the President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should dismiss the Union party from the national councils, and see with mortification the great responsibilities to which the party had, in that case, proved itself unequal, assumed and discharged by some new yet undeveloped political organization. But President, Congress, statesmen and parties are of no real account, in my estimation, when weighed against the national life. The national life lately hung on the issue of victory won in war. It now hangs on the issue of reconciliation in peace.

The nation must live forever, whether it receive the needed care in any emergency at the hand of one President, Congress or party, or at the hands of another.

I reasoned in this way about the triumph of the war. I reason in the same way now in regard to reconciliation and peace. I expect that in a year hence I shall be found to be right now, as I am now admitted to have been right one year, two years, three years ago. I don't think, however, that there is any necessity for separation between the President, the Congress, and the party of the Union.

I admit that the jealousies and suspicions of the last summer were only temporarily allayed—not extinguished—by the elections of November. They have been sedulously cherished and increased until they have revealed themselves in inflammatory debates in the press and popular assemblies. I admit that the National Union party in Congress has yet been unable either to accept or reject the counsels of the President. A wide and enduring separation cannot, however, be made between Congress and the President without having for its grove a serious difference upon some cardinal political questions.

At this point it will be well to settle for yourselves what it is that we are desiring to see effected by the President and Congress. We all agree that we desire and seek just what the nation needs at the present juncture. We cannot accept less than this, because it would leave us still, if not desolate, at least a disturbed and distracted country. We cannot require more, because even if more were desirable, yet that more is debatable, and must be the study and the work, not of ourselves at this particular period, but of ourselves and our successors hereafter. What, then, does the country actually need? Most persons say reconstruction. I think it needs no such thing. The country is reconstructed already. It was constructed in 1781. As then constructed, it was a Union of thirteen States, since multiplied to thirty-six free, equal, separate, self-acting, and in regard to its reconstruction, self-governing States. We do not reconstruct that which has not been destroyed. There has, indeed, been an attempt at destruction, but it has failed.

The political system of 1787, constructed by our forefathers, stands now firm, compact, complete and perfect, just as it came from the builders' hands. It was constructed not for eighty

years only, nor yet for a period of civil war only, but for all alternating conditions of peace and war, and for all ages and all time.

Others say, what the country needs is the restoration of the anatomy of the nation. I think it needs no such thing. We have passed that point. The Southern States, during four years, were deconstructed and disorganized. They have had their constitutional relations to the Union. They have, however, since that time reorganized. Their organs, powers and functions have been renewed, and they have resumed their constitutional relation of allegiance to the Union. What, then, does the nation need? It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so insistently in these remarks. It needs reconciliation, and just nothing more.

It needs, moreover, a very little of this. It needs a reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now acting and those Senators who, been loyal and qualified for membership of the Senate, had been already, or may hereafter be, elected by the people of the several States which were lately involved in the rebellion. It needs a reconciliation of the same kind between the members of the House of Representatives who are now acting and loyal members already elected, or to be elected, by the people in the same before-mentioned States. It needs just this Congressional reconciliation, and nothing more. Of course, I recognize the fact that the existing legislation which exists between the acting Senators and acting Representatives who are already, or may hereafter be, elected in the Southern States is understood to indicate a corresponding alienation between the constituents of these parties respectively; but this does not affect my view. I have taken the case. It only shows what is wanted is reconciliation between the alienated constituents, as well as between separate representatives. Let the reconciliation be made at first, either in Congress or in any of the constituencies, and it will follow in the other place immediately.

The present existing at this moment this extraordinary and interesting phenomenon—a nation of States not only kindred, but allied, yet hostile to each other. For such a condition mutual reconciliation is the only practicable remedy. We are prepared now to ask what hinders the application of the remedy in the legislative commission. The President's position is already taken, and is defined, and universally understood. It is this, namely: That so far and so fast as the unrepented States present themselves in a loyal attitude by representatives unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation in Congress, equally with all other States, and just as well as if they had never rebelled. The representatives of the National Union party do not agree to disagree with the President, but I think they differ only in regard to non-essentials.

Virginia Military Institute.

LEXINGTON, VA.
A BOARD OF VISITORS will meet at the Virginia Military Institute on the 27th of June to make appointments of Cadets. Applications for State and Federal appointments will be made to the undersigned accompanied with the usual testimonials of good moral character.

Candidates for appointment must be exempt from both disease, of ages between 16 and 25 years, and, in the case of State Cadet applicants, must satisfy the Board of their inability to pursue ordinary studies in the common schools. Candidates for admission must be able to read and write well, and to perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the operations of its well tried and distinctive system of discipline and instruction.

State Cadets (one for each Senatorial District) will be supplied with board and tuition without charge. Every arrangement has been made by the Board of Visitors to maintain the high scientific character of the Institute, and to put in full operation its well tried and distinctive system of discipline and instruction. The graduating exercises of the institution will take place at the Institute on the 4th of July. The examinations will commence on the 27th of June, and be continued daily until completed. The public are respectfully invited to all of these exercises.

For all further information, application will be made to the Superintendent.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Superintendent.

May 24

North Carolina Agricultural House

AND

HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

33 POLLOCK STREET